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         74693 NET
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L5   10 L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#

=> d cit,ab 1-10

1. 5,550,997, Aug. 27, 1996, In an interactive network board, a method and
apparatus for preventing inadvertent loading of a programmable read only
memory; Tony K. Ip, et al., 395/430; 364/965.76, DIG.2; 395/113, 200.02, 309,
490 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,550,997 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 1 of 10

ABSTRACT:
Method and apparatus for loading a ROM image into PROM comprises loading a
ROM image into a dynamic random access memory, verifying the accuracy of the
ROM image in the dynamic random access memory, and receiving a command to
flash EPROM with the stored ROM image. A hardware interlock mechanism is
deactivated by a two-step command procedure so as to enable flashing the
EPROM. Specifically, a predetermined bit pattern is written to a first
predetermined address on an address bus, one bit being latched to cause a
flash signal to be output to a transistor switch and to be pre-loaded at a
flip flop. A second predetermined address is read from so as to clock the
flip flop. The output of the flip flop closes the transistor switch allowing
the flash enable signal to reach the EPROM. The EPROM is erased, after which
the ROM image is loaded into the PROM.

2. 5,537,626, Jul. 16, 1996, Apparatus for coupling printer with LAN to
control printer operation by transferring control parameters, printer status
data and printer configuration data between printer and LAN; Andrew J.
Kraslavsky, et al., 395/828; 364/235, 284.4, 930, DIG.1, DIG.2; 395/200.02,
800, 835, 839 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,537,626 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 2 of 10

ABSTRACT:
Method and apparatus for interfacing a printer to a local area network
utilizes a circuit board coupled to the printer. A Small Computer System
Interface (SCSI) is disposed on the board for transmitting print data to the
printer and for receiving printer status data from the printer. A RAM is also
disposed on the board, for storing the print data, the printer status data,
and a plurality of application programs. A Local Area Network (LAN) interface
is also disposed on the board, for receiving the print data from the LAN, and
for transmitting the printer status data to the LAN. A processor is disposed
on the board, for executing the plurality of application programs to cause
the print data to be transmitted to the printer and the printer status data
to be transmitted to the LAN. Preferably, printer control data may also be
transmitted over the LAN to control printer functions.

3. 5,537,550, Jul. 16, 1996, Interactive network board for logging
peripheral statistics with logging level commands; William C. Russell, et
al., 395/200.11; 364/264.4, 264.6, 944.9, DIG.1, DIG.2; 395/184.01, 200.2,
835 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,537,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 3 of 10

ABSTRACT:
Method and apparatus for logging status information of a printer using an
interactive network board coupled between the printer and a Local Area
Network, includes the use of a Small Computer Systems Interface coupled to
the board and having a data channel and a status channel, for transmitting
print data to the printer over the data channel, transmitting printer status
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14 SEP 96 12:12:42   U.S. Patent & Trademark Office   P0004

US PAT NO: 5,537,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 3 of 10
requests to the printer and receiving printer status data from the printer
over the status channel. A memory is coupled to the board and is used for
storing the received printer status data. A processor is also coupled to the
board for adding beginning and end of print job indicia to the print data
prior to transmission to the printer, and for causing the printer status
requests to be transmitted to and received from the printer at a first
predetermined interval (e.g. every minute). Furthermore, the processor
calculates, at a second predetermined interval (e.g. daily) printer status
statistics based on the received printer status data and the beginning and
end of job indicia. Finally, the processor stores the calculated printer
status statistics in the memory. Preferably, the calculated printer status
statistics are then stored in a non-volatile memory in the printer and can be
accessed at a later date from a remote location. Also, it is preferable if
the printer status statistics are provided at a plurality of levels of
resolution, the levels being selectable from the remote location.

4. 5,519,695, May 21, 1996, Switch element for fiber channel networks; Robin
Purohit, et al., 370/58.2; 359/117; 370/68.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,519,695 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 4 of 10

ABSTRACT:
A system for facilitating data communications in a fiber channel network is
presented. The system comprises a fiber optic switch element which enables
implementation of a Fiber Channel network by permitting selective
interconnection of a plurality of fiber optic channels. The fiber optic
switch element permits both circuit and frame switching. The switch element
comprises a switch module which is connected to at least one fabric-port
within the fiber channel fabric. The switch module allocates switching
bandwidth. A path allocation system, which is connected to the switch module,
generally directs frames of data between the at least one fabric-port to
other fabric-ports located within the fabric. A channel module comprising a
port intelligence mechanism is disposed between the switch module and the
fabric-ports. An element controller provides centralized fabric management.

5. 5,513,314, Apr. 30, 1996, Fault tolerant NFS server system and mirroring
protocol; David R. Kandasamy, et al., 395/182.04; 364/245.3, 285.3, DIG.1
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,513,314 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 5 of 10

ABSTRACT:
    A network computer system providing for the fault tolerant storage and
retrieval of data files includes a client system connected to a data
communication network that may source a first data `transfer` `request` to
said data communication network for the transfer or retrieval of data. A
first server system, including first medium for storing data files, is
connected to the data communication network so as to be responsive to first
data `transfer` `requests`. A second server system, including second medium
for storing data files is also connected to said data communication network
to also be responsive to first data `transfer` `requests`. A control
protocol, established between the first and second server systems,
coordinates an asymmetric response by the first and second server systems to
a first data `transfer` `request`, such that file data transferred by the
client with the first data `transfer` `request` is replicated to the first
and second storing mediums and such that file data transferred to the client
system in response to the first data transfer is non-replicatively provided
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US PAT NO: 5,513,314 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 5 of 10
to the client system by either the first or second server system.

6. 5,485,579, Jan. 16, 1996, Multiple facility operating system
architecture; David Hitz, et al., 395/200.12; 364/280, 280.6, 280.9, 284,
284.3, 284.4, DIG.1; 395/200.02, 650, 700 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,485,579 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 6 of 10

ABSTRACT:
This is achieved in a computer system employing a multiple facility
operating system architecture. The computer system includes a plurality of
processor units for implementing a predetermined set of peer-level facilities
wherein each peer-level facility includes a plurality of related functions
and a communications bus for interconnecting the processor units. Each of the
processor units includes a central processor and the stored program that,
upon execution, provides for the implementation of a predetermined peer-level
facility of the predetermined set of peer-level facilities, and for
performing a multi-tasking interface function. The multi-tasking interface
function is responsive to control messages for selecting for execution
functions of the predetermined peer-level facility and that is responsive to
the predetermined peer-level facility for providing control messages to
request or to respond to the performance of functions of another peer-level
facility of the computer system. The multi-tasking interface functions of
each of the plurality of processor units communicate among one another via
the network bus.

7. 5,438,528, Aug. 1, 1995, Method and apparatus for testing an interactive
network board in a local area network (LAN).; H. Brad Emerson, et al.,
364/580, 481, 514B; 370/13, 17; 371/20.1; 395/185.09 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,438,528 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 7 of 10

ABSTRACT:
Method and apparatus for testing an interactive network board having a local
area network interface, a Small computer System Interface, and a test
interface comprises supplying power to the interactive board, and performing
a power-on self-test program within the interactive board. At the completion
of the power-on self-test, a test program is loaded into a RAM on the
interactive network board through the test interface, and the test program
resident in the RAM is activated. The test program is executed and checkpoint
test results are outputted after completion of the test program. A test
computer is provided to receive the checkpoint test result and may script
additional tests in accordance with checkpoint test results. Preferably, at
the completion of the test program, ROM-resident firmware is downloaded into
the RAM on the interactive board, and the firmware is loaded from the RAM
into a ROM on the interactive network board.

8. 5,394,526, Feb. 28, 1995, Data server for transferring selected blocks of
remote file to a distributed computer network involving only single data
transfer operation; Donald D. Crouse, et al., 395/200.01; 364/225.4, 265.3,
284.4, DIG.1; 395/600 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,394,526 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 8 of 10

ABSTRACT:
A pipelined data server having an improved data transfer architecture is used
with a distributed computer network and a plurality of secondary storage
devices to efficiently transfer data between the network and the secondary
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US PAT NO: 5,394,526 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 8 of 10
storage devices. The pipelined, multiprocessor data server includes a common
inter-processor bus that connects one or more communication processors and
file processors to one or more device processors, each having a buffer memory
as part of the device processor. The common bus provides for global direct
access to each of the buffer memories in the device processors by any of the
other processors. The buffer memories are also connected to the secondary
storage device attached to the device processor by a DMA transfer path in the
device processor. In this way, data transfers can occur between the secondary
storage device and the network with only one data transfer across the common
bus. The data transfer architecture of the device processor of the present
invention is also organized in a pipelined manner so as to allow for
multiplexed data transfers among the microprocessor, bus interface, I/O
controller and buffer memory which comprise the device processor.

9.   5,323,393, Jun. 21, 1994, Method and apparatus for obtaining and for
controlling the status of a networked peripheral; Lorraine F. Barrett, et
al., 370/85.8; 340/825.22 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,323,393 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 9 of 10

ABSTRACT:
Method and apparatus for controlling the same functions of a networked
printer that can be manually selected from the front panel of the printer,
but remotely through an interactive network board connectable to the printer
via a bi-directional printer interface and connectable to a local area
network via a local area network interface. A printer status request, for
example, from an administrator's console, is issued on the local area network
and directed to the interactive network board to cause the board to
interrogate the printer over the printer interface for the status of the
manually selectable functions, and to transfer the status of those manually
selectable functions from the board onto the local area network. A command to
alter the status of those manually selectable functions is issued on the
local area network and directed to the interactive board, the command causing
the board to transfer the altered status to the printer via the printer
interface, whereupon the printer status for the manually selectable functions
is altered.

10. 5,220,501, Jun. 15, 1993, Method and system for remote delivery of
retail banking services; Matthew P. Lawlor, et al., 364/408; 379/90; 902/24
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,220,501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 10 of 10

ABSTRACT:
A practical system and method for the remote distribution of financial
services (e.g., home banking and bill-paying) involves distributing portable
terminals to a user base. The terminals include a multi-line display, keys
"pointer to" lines on the display, and additional keys. Contact is
established between the terminals and a central computer operated by a
service provider, preferably over a dial-up telephone line and a packet data
network. Information exchange between the central computer and the terminal
solicits information from the terminal user related to requested financial
services (e.g., for billpaying, the user provides payee selection and amount
and his bank account PIN number). The central computer then transmits a
message over a conventional ATM network debiting the user's bank account in
real time, and may pay the specified payees the specified amount
electronically or in other ways as appropriate. Payments and transfers may be
scheduled in advance or on a periodic basis. Because the central computer
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US PAT NO: 5,220,501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]   L5: 10 of 10
interacts with the user's bank as a standard POS or ATM network node, no
significant software changes are required at the banks' computers. The
terminal interface is extremely user-friendly and incorporates some features
of standard ATM user interfaces so as to reduce new user anxiety.

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L2   356 S HTTP OR INTERNET OR INTER(W)NET
L3   454 S L1 OR L2
L4   405 S L3 AND COMPUTER#
L5   10 S L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#

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14 SEP 96 12:14:31   U.S. Patent & Trademark Office   P0008

=> d cit,ab 1-4

1. 07-225795, Aug. 22, 1995, KNOWLEDGE ACCUMULATING AND SHARING DEVICE;
JUICHIRO YAMAZAKI, G06F 17/60; G06F 12/00; G06F 17/30

07-225795   L9: 1 of 4

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE: To provide a knowledge accumulating and sharing device by which all
the members of a community can easily view multimedia information in which
knowledge is accumulated, regarding a knowledge accumulating and sharing
device in a regional community for which the information media by `computer`
network is utilized.

 CONSTITUTION: This device is a knowledge accumulating and sharing device
composed of a host station 1 performing the knowledge accumulation and
control in a regional community, etc., and presenting the program 8 composed
by the `hypertext` structure based on multimedia information or the
information composing the part and a viewing device 5 viewing the program 8,
etc., by downloading the program from this host station 1. In the viewing
device 5, an interface agent 9 provided with the display function of a moving
image assisting the retrieval action of the learning of the individual
characteristic of a member and knowledge to be known and a sound interactive
function assisting an operation is provided.

 COPYRIGHT: (C)1995,JPO

2. 07-104957, Apr. 21, 1995, PRINTER SERVER; SHOJI KATSURAGAWA, G06F 3/12;
B41J 5/30

07-104957   L9: 2 of 4

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE: To improve the latitude of the construction of a network system
provided with a printer server by processing the packets of the plural kinds
of protocols by one printer server.

 CONSTITUTION: The packet transferred from a host `computer` through an
`internet` 1 is received by a data receiving part 3, and temporarily stored
in a reception buffer 5. The protocol of the packet of the reception buffer 5
is discriminated by a protocol discriminating part 6, and the discriminated
packet is transferred to one of protocol processing parts 7 -9 according to
the protocol. The protocol processing parts 7-9 extract data from the packet
of each protocol, and reproduce print data. Then, the print data are
transferred through a print data outputting part 10 to an output device 2.

 COPYRIGHT: (C)1995,JPO

3. 05-216607, Aug. 27, 1993, SYSTEM FOR GENERATING TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR
HYPER; MICHIKO OKAMOTO, G06F 3/14; //G06F 12/00

05-216607   L9: 3 of 4

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05-216607   L9: 3 of 4

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To provide the means displaying any card for the `hyper` `text`
processor handling cards displaying the graphical information on the screen
of a `computer`.

CONSTITUTION:A new card information section 202 is prepared by inquiring a
card management section of card number N to calculate the space so as to
prevent buttons from being overlapped each other on the section 202. A new
button information section 207 is prepared to make a procedure section 209 a
procedure moving to the (i)th card. A display image information section 211
holds the image of a figure (i) to calculate the space of the button adjacent
to the center coordinate of a button information section 207. A position
information section 210 keeps the center coordinate to repeat the processing
N times. Then the card is added to card set S.

4. 02-187819, Jul. 24, 1990, DISPLAY SEQUENCE CONTROL SYSTEM; TOSHIMITSU
SUZUKI, et al., G06F 3/14

02-187819   L9: 4 of 4

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE:To eliminate time loss to refer doubly by comprising a system so
that no time series information of a link destination is displayed doubly
when the link destination exists in the same time series and also, the part
of the time series information of the link destination exists behind the link
destination in point of time.

CONSTITUTION:The display sequence of a display device 1, a coordinate input
device 2, and also, an external memory device 3 which stores the part
consisting of plural pieces of time series information are controlled by a
`computer` 4. At this time, a `hyper`-`text` system is used, and the sequence
of the same time series information is comprised of the part consisting of
the plural pieces of time series information, and also, a link exists on the
middle way of the sequence of the same time series information, and when the
part of the time series information of the link destination exists behind a
link origin in point of time when the link is traced, the sequence is
displayed on the display device 1. Next, when the part of the time series
information of the link destination is displayed on the device 1 by making
access by the input device 2, the sequence is controlled to that the part
behind a displayed part can be displayed by a display means 5.

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L2   356 S HTTP OR INTERNET OR INTER(W)NET
L3   454 S L1 OR L2
L4   405 S L3 AND COMPUTER#
L5   10 S L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#
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L7   19 S L2
L8   86 S L6 OR L7
L9   4 S L8 AND COMPUTER#

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          41715 REQUEST#
           1473 TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#
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          41715 REQUEST#
L12   8 L10 AND (TRANSFER OR REQUEST#)

=> d cit,ab 1-8

1. 06-338885, Dec. 6, 1994, INTERNET, TERMINATION SYSTEM, INTERMEDIATE
SYSTEM AND INTERNET COMMUNICATING METHOD; MASASHI KUDO, H04L 12/28; G06F
13/00; H04L 12/56

06-338885   L12: 1 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE: To exchange routing information without any excess load by stopping
the multicast of a connection information bucket from an intermediate system
to each termination system, and inquiring the address of the data link layer
of the destination to the termination system in which the necessity of
transmission is generated.

 CONSTITUTION: A routing table 12 stores routing information, that is, the N
layer address of a destination termination system, the data link layer
address of the direct transmission destination node corresponding to it, and
holding time. The holding time is time for letting the routing information
hold in the routing table, and the information held beyond the holding time
is deleted. When a data bucket transmitting request is made from a host
layer (not shown in a figure), a data bucket transmission control part 13
retrieves the routing table 12, and confirms whether or not the N layer
address of the address destination termination system is present. When it is
registered, the corresponding data link layer is read, and the data bucket is
transmitted to the address destination termination system or intermediate
system of the address.

 COPYRIGHT: (C)1994,JPO

2. 06-152681, May 31, 1994, CMIP-SNMP GATEWAY; TAKASHI KAGEI, et al., H04L
29/06; G06F 13/00; H04L 12/28

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06-152681   L12: 2 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE:To manage an inter-net with OSI management by providing an MIP-
SNMP gateway between an OSI manager and an SNMP agent and applying conversion
processing to the management information specified by an inter-net
management into management information regulated by the OSI management.

 CONSTITUTION:A CMIP-SNMP gateway 1 exchanges management information with an
OSI manager 2 via an OSI communication interface 22 and exchanges the
management information with an SNMP agent 3 via an ICP/IP interface 23. An
A-associate processing 12, an A-release processing 13, an A-abort processing
14, an m-get processing 15, an m-set processing 16, and an m-event report
processing 17 implement the conversion of CMIP protocol data into an internal
expression used for a gateway 1 and conversion of the internal expression
into CHIP protocol data. A get-request processing 18, a get-response
processing 19, a set-request processing 20 and a trap processing 21
implement the conversion of SNMP protocol data to the internal expression and
the conversion of the internal expression into SNP protocol data.

3. 06-120944, Apr. 28, 1994, OPTIMUM MESSAGE TRANSFER ROUTE DECIDING
SYSTEM IN INTERNET ENVIRONMENT; SHINJI MATSUMOTO, H04L 12/00; G06F 13/00

06-120944   L12: 3 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE:To accurately select a transfer route with shortest delay time in
an internet environment.

 CONSTITUTION:A delay time information table 1-4 stores transfer delay time
with an adjacent gateway and an optimum transfer route table 1-5 stores an
optimum transfer route to the adjacent gateway. A delay time information
exchange part 1-1 transmits/receives messages for measuring the delay time
and delay time information table messages with the adjacent gateway at a
predetermined time interval and a delay time information analysis part 1-2
calculates the delay time with the adjacent gateway from the received
messages for measuring the delay time and updates the delay time information
table. A transfer route decision part 1-3 decides the optimum transfer
route to the adjacent gateway from the received delay time information table
messages and the contents of its own delay time information table and updates
its own transfer route table and its own delay time information table.

4. 06-110926, Apr. 22, 1994, INFORMATION RETRIEVING DEVICE; SHIGERU SUZUKI,
G06F 15/40; G06F 12/00

06-110926   L12: 4 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE:To speedily display the information of the next node when a certain
node is moved to the next node.

 CONSTITUTION:In a hyper text system, when a display request is issued
to a certain node, a reading means 11 reads the node. A link relation
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06-110926   L12: 4 of 8

discriminating means 12 discriminates a link relation from the next node
information described in the read information. When the link relation from a
certain node is discriminated, a first reading means 13 reads the information
of the next node, and constitutes the screen image of the node for preparing
the instruction of the next node.

5. 04-326443, Nov. 16, 1992, INTERFACE DEVICE; NORIO TAKAGI, G06F 13/00;
G06F 13/10

04-326443   L12: 5 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE:To obtain an interface device which accesses a module mounting
TCP/IP as an external input/output circuit (external I/O) and which supplies
TCP/IP to a program generated in an operating system where the interface
device for supplying the communication service of TCP/IP is not equipped.

 CONSTITUTION:A command input part 121 inputs a command from an application
program and a command analysis part 122 analyzes the command. A TCP /IP
service request part 123 generates a control protocol/internet protocol
service request corresponding to the analyzed result to a TCP/IP module 20,
and a service response from the TCP/IP module 20 corresponding to the service
request is inputted in a TCP/IP service response input part 124. A response
corresponding to the service response is outputted from a response output
part 125 to the application program.

6. 04-167841, Jun. 15, 1992, LAN SYSTEM; YUTAKA HIRASAWA, H04L 12/40

04-167841   L12: 6 of 8

ABSTRACT:

 PURPOSE:To improve the communication processing capability of an equipment
side up to its own limit by connecting plural LAN interface devices to one
device so as to decentralize a load.

 CONSTITUTION:An ARP request received by a LAN controller LCP30-1 in which
the reception of a multiple address frame is allowed is given to an ARP
processing section 24. The processing section 24 checks whether or not an
inter- net address in an ARP request is coincident with its own
address. When dissident, the ARP request is aborted. On the other hand,
when coincident, a load table 22 is referenced and the LCP with a least load
is selected as an ARP request reply source among LCP30-1-30-n (e.g.
LCP30-n). The processing section 24 generates the ARP reply taking the LAN
address of the LCP 30-n as a sender address. A reply of sending the generated
ARP reply to a LAN cable 11 is requested to the LCP30-n via a bus 12-n.

7. 03-149634, Jun. 26, 1991, HYPERTEXT SYSTEM; TETSUO MURANAGA, et al.,
G06F 12/00; G06F 9/44

03-149634   L12: 7 of 8

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03-149634   L12: 7 of 8

ABSTRACT:

  PURPOSE:To make it possible for a reader to efficiently read out a
hypertext by automatically selecting and displaying a node to be read out
next in matching with the reader's request or knowledge.

  CONSTITUTION:When the reader inputs an instruction for allowing a system to
determine a node to be observed next without specifying the node required to
be observed by the reader, a hypertext control part 5 determines the node
to be displayed next based upon default bus information stored in a node
access storage part 6 and displays the determined result on a display part 3.
In the case of reading out the hypertext along link information or a guide
line applied by an author, the node to be read out next is automatically
determined by the system side in matching with the reader's request or
knowledge even if the reader forcedly selects the link. Consequently, a node
close to a reader's request can be effectively and preferentially traced.

8. 02-224431, Sep. 6, 1990, ROUTING INFORMATION CONTROL SYSTEM; KAZUMASA
TANEDA, H04L 12/28; H04L 12/56

02-224431   L12: 8 of 8

ABSTRACT:

  PURPOSE:To improve the applicability and the flexibility of IN, and to
improve the reliability of the whole IN by detecting the change of internet
constitution according to the sending origin network address information of a
received packet from a distant network to which a network layer repeating
device is not directly connected, and updating routing information.

  CONSTITUTION:After a transmitting receiving part 2 executes reception
processing, it informs a routing information control part 3 of packet
reception. The routing information control part 3 detects the change of the
IN constitution, and after it executes routing information control processing
to update the routing information in a routing information storage part 4, it
issues a routing processing request to a routing part 1. After the routing
part 1 executes routing processing based on the updated routing information
in the routing information storage part 4, it issues a sending request by
informing the transmitting receiving part 2 of destination PA and LID
determined by the routing processing. Thus, the automatically added faulty
route of a new NW number can be detoured.1

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